



MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1900

JUDGED by the proceedings of the immense pro-Boer meetings in many of the large cities of the country, the feeling of the people of the United States like that of all other countries is against the President's new ally, Great Britain, in her unprovoked war upon the white people of South Africa. The Boers went into a far country and made their homes there, and if gold and diamonds had not been found there, they would not have been molested. They had as much right to prescribe the qualifications for citizenship in Pretoria as the United States have to prescribe them for Alaska, and to shoot them and destroy their property are no more justifiable than would be an attempt made by England to force the United States to confer immediate citizenship upon Englishmen in Skaguay.

SOME PEOPLE after reading the "Jim Crow" law, published in the Gazette last Saturday, say it does not apply to the electric railroad between this city and Washington. If such were the intention of the law makers, they are very "loose and careless" in the performance of their work. The law says that all railroads in the State run by steam shall provide separate cars for white and colored passengers; but it also provides, in the same section, that all railroads in the State shall do the same. Electric roads are unquestionably included in "all" railroads, and if they are to be exempt from the law, it should certainly be so amended.

AS IT WOULD be silly to suppose the legislature of Virginia would be wise enough to provide for a restoration of the viva voce system of voting, the next best way by which the professed want of a free vote and a fair count can be obtained, is to make the payment of the capitation tax a prerequisite to the exercise of the privilege of suffrage. Whether the legislature will be wise enough to do that, will be decided this week. Few intelligent and well informed people suppose it will be.

STATE CONVENTIONS are not only expensive but dangerous, and therefore should be avoided if possible—certainly in Virginia. That the present constitution of the State is objectionable in many particulars, few intelligent Virginians deny, but it is within the power of the legislature, and the voters, to remedy the evils without subjecting the taxpayers to extra burdens, and without inciting every State officeholder to oppose the party that supports the convention.

WITH A demand for a hundred thousand more men for the South African war, and the increasing danger of European intervention, the English people are realizing, to their sorrow, the folly of which they were guilty in allowing these jingoes to lead them into an entirely unnecessary war; one that would reflect no honor upon them, if successful, and that if prolonged or unsuccessful, would be not only injurious, but positively disgraceful.

TRIPS TO Richmond at the State's expense may be very agreeable to the sheriffs and deputies, but in the aggregate they are very expensive, and as the present system, by which convicts are carried to Richmond by penitentiary guards sent after them, is economical, and has worked satisfactorily in every instance, it had better be continued. The State is in no condition now to be spending money needlessly on any thing.

THE GRAND LODGE of Masons of Michigan, in reply to an application for the recognition of a negro lodge in that State, says "it is not possible for it to order or consent to affiliation or recognition of colored lodges." North, as well as South, the irrepressible race conflict continues, and will do so just as long as both races live together, under equal laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
Washington, January 29.
By direction of the President, General Otis will issue a proclamation within the next thirty days declaring the Filipino insurrection at an end and offering amnesty to all insurgents who lay down their arms. They will be given sixty days in which to do this and after that time they will be treated as bandits.

The Senate elections committee has decided not to take testimony in the case of Senator Scott, of West Virginia. This is construed by Mr. Scott's friends as a victory for him.

People from Mr. Marshall McCottrick's district, here today, say his illness results from Bright's disease, and that intelligence from the Northern hospital in which he is being treated is not favorable to his recovery.

ment officials believe that the reports are probably untrue, as Minister Congre certainly would acquaint his government with the news of such an important happening.

The House committee on mileage this morning had up the question of paying B. H. Roberts for his mileage from Salt Lake City to Washington and back. The amount involved is over \$1,000. Decision was reserved until next Thursday because of diversity of opinion that has arisen in connection with the subject. The majority of the committee believe that Roberts having been excluded from the House and thus denied the right of becoming a member of the House is not entitled to mileage. There is a minority, however, that holds that the states' rights members of Congress elect as being entitled to both salary and mileage, and therefore contends that Roberts should be paid the sum involved. He has been asked to argue the case before the committee Thursday.

The hearing in the Senator Clark bribery case was resumed this morning. Ed. V. Moore, a member of the lower house of the Montana legislature, testified that he was elected as a silver republican on the fusion ticket and voted for Clark after the eleventh ballot, but insisted that he received no money for so doing. George L. Ramsey, cashier of the Union Bank & Trust Co. of Helena, testified that the bank kept a record of \$1,000 bills passing through the bank, but did not begin this practice until January 10, 1899, the day after the election. He said the great number of \$1,000 bills that were passing through the bank at that time.

Reas Admiral Schley reported to the Navy Department today from Esenada, Argentine Republic, that the battleship Placenta was captured by the Argentine fleet, 190 miles inland, and that the squadron had been ordered to Montevideo, Uruguay.

Among the nominations the President today sent to the Senate were Edwin N. Gunter, of Ohio, to be consul general at Santiago, Cuba; Francisco, Brazil, and William H. Mosby to be postmaster at Bedford, Va. Also a number of nominations for appointment and promotion in the regular and volunteer army of the United States.

In the House Mr. Bixey introduced a bill for the relief of John Compher of Loudoun county for \$1,500, for supplies taken during the war between the States; also a bill for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Tolson of Clifton, Fairfax county, widow of Douglas Tolson, a soldier who died in the war, to receive a pension from \$8 to \$30 per month; a bill for the relief of W. J. Tapp & Co. to refund to the same the sum of \$240.10 on account of duties erroneously exacted on certain machinery for the manufacture of Jute at Louisville, Ky., in 1870. Mr. Tapp now lives in Clifton, Va.

Mr. Bixey also introduced a bill for the relief of Henry M. Smith of Loudoun county, for property taken during the war between the States, to the amount of \$1,900.

In the Senate today Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the relief of the late Dr. B. C. Bailey of Fauquier county, \$1,500; John Johns of Appomattox county, \$300; and William Pollock of Stafford county, \$69,217, all of Virginia, and all for property taken or destroyed by the federal army during the war between the States.

It is reported at the Capitol today that Messrs. J. Morris of Culpeper and Moore of Fairfax counties will be candidates for attorney general of Virginia.

The sub-committee of the House claims committee to consider the bill for the relief of the widow of the late W. W. Ashby, U. S. consul at Colon, was referred, agreed to report it favorably this morning.

A delegation from Atlanta, Ga., is here in the interest of a project to have the government establish a military park at that place.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Senate committee on Puerto Rico unanimously decided to christen the island "Porto Rico."

Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador, is expected, will withdraw from service in this country in April.

The election of 99 French Senators yesterday resulted in a victory for the nationalists, who elected but three of their 30 candidates.

Admiral Watson has established and garreted a coaling station on Basilan Island, in the southern portion of the Philippine group.

Republican members of Congress will decide this week whether a river and harbor appropriation bill is to be introduced this session.

Mrs. Fred Reed, of Boonton, N. J., yesterday found her runaway husband near Middletown, N. Y., and then made the discovery the first time that she was a stepmother.

President McKinley has reelected the Philippine church property question—one that may be considered embarrassing on the eve of a presidential election—to his commission for settlement.

Rev. B. F. Ratroff, a Baptist clergyman of Hyattsville, Md., created something of a sensation at that place yesterday by making an announcement to be given under the auspices of another denomination the subject of an attack from the pulpit.

Governor Wells has issued a proclamation calling a special election to be held on April 2 to fill the vacancy in Utah's congressional representation caused by the action of Congress in refusing to seat Brigham H. Roberts. Major R. W. Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, and who is a graduate of West Point, and who now holds the position of associate justice of the supreme court in the Philippines, is the favorite candidate of the democrats. He is a monogamist and also a Mormon, but is very liberal in his views.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The first snow now lies on the ground at Fort Worth, Tex. Reports from the railroad state that owing to the snow falling, extending from beyond the Texas line to Fort Worth, a distance of 500 miles Telegraph wire are down and railroad traffic is being interfered with. Heavy snows are reported in eastern New Mexico.

A boom has been started in Columbus, Ohio, for John McLean for the chairmanship of the national democratic committee. W. J. Bryan looks on McLean with favor for that position, it is claimed. Chairman J. K. Jones is willing to step aside if Bryan asks him, it is averred.

When the case of Roland B. Molinoux was called on in New York this morning, Recorder (Jeff) announced that owing to the condition of Juror Brown, who is suffering with rheumatism, the trial would be further postponed until next Thursday.

The explosion of a gun on the U. S. gunboat Wheeling, at Hong Kong, while firing a salute in honor of the German emperor's birthday, caused the death of two gunners and the serious injury of Lieut. Beatty and two gunners.

John Jackson, a railroad detective, was shot and fatally wounded at Holden, Mo., this morning, by one of four alleged bandits who made an abortive attempt to hold up a Missouri Pacific train.

The strike which has been in progress since January 21 on the Troy, N. Y., street car lines was settled this morning through mutual concessions.

A stampship whose identity is unknown is reported ashore at New Inlet, N. C. Life savers from the New Inlet station have been to the rescue.

Judge Kohlsaat, of the U. S. District Court in Chicago, this morning declared the Illinois anti-trust law to be unconstitutional.

A blizzard, with deep snow, prevails in many parts of New York. A gale is sweeping the New England coast.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mrs. Anna Willard, wife of Dr. J. A. Willard, died on Friday at Lovettsville, Loudoun county.

It is stated that Mr. Andrew Montague, attorney general of the State, will be a candidate for governor of Virginia in the next campaign.

Major Julian J. Mason, for many years a leading lawyer at the King George bar, has gone to the Soldiers' Home at Richmond. He has been in failing health for several years.

Dogs have been playing havoc with sheep in some neighborhoods in King George county again of late, and there seems to be no remedy for the evil caused by their destructive work in the night time.

Dr. R. W. Martin, president of the Virginia Medical Examining Board, has announced that the next examination of physicians will be held in Lynchburg, beginning June 26, and continuing through the 27th and 28th.

The Harrisonburg News says: "There is destined to be a heavy emigration from Canada to Virginia this year. The advance couriers are already in this county, and it is quite useless to say that they are charmed by what they have seen since here."

A number of people in the southern portion of Shenandoah county have announced their intention of disposing of their effects and removing to the far Northwest during the coming spring. The Woodstock section of the county has already contributed a large number of settlers to the Dakotas.

There is the strongest lobby at the State Capitol that has been there for years fighting against the Seaboard bill for a charter to run a road to Washington. The lobby includes men of prominence in the State who are interested in behalf of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Atlantic Coast Line to defeat any competition.

General Miles, of the army, and a party of army officers arrived at Lindeau, Warren county, on Saturday to inspect the new rapid-fire gun recently invented by Mr. Cullum, of Warren Sulphur Springs. It is stated to be the purpose to locate a permanent government rifle range in the vicinity of Massanutten mountain, near Strasburg.

Maj. Thomas A. Brander, a well known ex-Confederate officer and a prominent figure in all Confederate celebrations in Richmond died yesterday. He was sixty years old and a native of Richmond, where he had spent all his life, having been engaged in business both before and since the war. He was commander of the Virginia Division, U. C. V., with the rank of major general; past commander of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, C. V., and past commander of the grand camp of Virginia.

The Seaboard syndicate has won another victory, and now everything is favorable to the plan of consolidation. A telegram from Macon, Ga., says that Judge Speer, sitting in the United States Court in that city, on Saturday rendered his decision in the suit asking for an injunction to prevent the Georgia and Alabama railway from consolidating with the Florida Central and Peninsula railroad. Judge Speer refused to grant the injunction and promptly dismissed the injunction proceedings. The Seaboard people and their many friends are greatly pleased with the decision, which they expect would be just what it was. All the points were decided in favor of the Seaboard.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

General Warren, with his British army division, originally numbering about 16,000 troops, has been forced to retreat south of the Tugela river, Natal. A dispatch from the Boer head laager, near Ladysmith, states that the British left 1,500 dead on the battlefield Wednesday, the day of the fighting at Spion Kop.

The news of General Warren's retreat comes in an official dispatch from General Buller, commander-in-chief in Natal, sent from his headquarters at Spearman's Camp at 6:10 p. m. Saturday and made public by the London War Office last night for the first time.

Perhaps the remainder of General Buller's army, which was north of the Tugela, has also retreated. The General's dispatch says he decided to withdraw "the force" to the south side. This apparently refers only to Warren's division, but is construed in some quarters in London to mean Buller's entire force.

It is believed in London that if the remaining troops under Buller have not retreated already they must do so soon.

General Buller, it is also stated, will probably try to force his way to Ladysmith by another route. He has tried the central and western routes and the only one left open seems to be the one east of Colenso, by way of Weenen.

A change of plans like this would probably involve a delay of at least two weeks. In the meantime Ladysmith might be forced to surrender.

An opinion held in London is that General Buller, at Ladysmith, will fire off all his ammunition, blow up his cannon, break his rifles and then walk out and surrender to the Boers.

The dispatches from correspondents with the British army give no estimates of the losses in the fighting. The Boer statement that 1,500 were left dead on the battlefield Wednesday, it is said in London, may include the wounded also.

The Boer account of the Spion Kop battle intimates that the British really surprised the Boers when they ascended the kop and occupied one of its ridges. The British also intimated themselves hurriedly, but the Boers advanced on the trenches and after a desperate fight caused the British to abandon the position. "Many Boers were shot," says the dispatch, but it gives no figures.

Dispatches from Spearman's camp give the British account of the fight which go to confirm the generally accepted belief that the whole affair was a Boer trap. They state that "the Boers had the ranges fired to a nicety" and that their first volley "momentarily staggered the British." The resistance of the small force of Boers who retreated from the position into which General Warren advanced is described as "dispirited."

The fall of General Warren's movement must have been a great surprise to General Buller. In an order to his troops at the beginning of the movement he used these words: "Our generals will be given only one order, namely, advance. There will be no talking back."

Parliament will meet Tuesday and some hot criticism is expected from the opposition.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

The constitutional convention bill was made the special order in the Senate for next Friday.

Senator Walker offered a joint resolution, which was referred, to appoint a committee to confer with a similar body from the Maryland legislature to investigate and report upon the Maryland-Virginia boundary line question.

When the House bill amending section 2229 of the Code came up Mr. McIlwaine stated that the law simply required that marriage licenses should state whether parties obtaining license have been divorced. Mr. McIlwaine stated that the churches of many ministers did not allow divorced persons to marry, and that for this reason it was desirable that the license show whether the parties, or either of them, had been divorced. The bill was passed.

The following House bills were passed: To incorporate the town of Round Hill, in Loudoun county.

In relation to contingent right of dower of a married woman.

To prescribe weight of a bushel of apples, and the size of barrels to be used in packing and shipping the same.

A large number of Senate bills came up on their second reading, and were ordered to their engrossment, but none was passed.

Mr. Barksdale's bill to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections was made the special order for Tuesday, February 6.

HOUSE.

The Parks employer's liability bill was made the special order for Friday. The measure was favorably reported by the committee on courts by nearly unanimous vote. Mr. Picher, who has for several seasons fought all legislation attempted along this line, opposed the consideration of the act in the absence of so many members. He led a filibuster movement and won, the bill being passed by 1 o'clock.

Colonel Anderson's bill amending the land-grabbers' act, was made a special and continuing order for Wednesday.

Captain Parks introduced a bill providing that the Auditor of Public Accounts, the second auditor and treasurer of the State shall constitute a board, and shall appoint for each city or corporation of over 5,000 population a commissioner of valuation, who shall hold office for five years, and shall make a valuation and report to the commissioners of revenue all personal property and incomes. The commissioners shall receive one-twelfth of 1 per cent. on values assessed, and shall have the power to appoint deputies. They shall give bond of \$10,000.

Bills were introduced to amend section 2298 of the code in relation to the remedies for or against married women. Providing for the examination of the accounts of State officers, etc.

The following bills, under suspension of the rules, were placed on the calendar.

To repeal section 8 of an act in relation to making and keeping in repair the roads and bridges in Alexandria county.

To amend and re-enact section 3804 of the code in relation to sale of intoxicating liquors, &c., now punished.

House bills were passed: To amend and re-enact an act approved March 4, 1894, entitled an act to provide for State banks of circulation.

To incorporate the Union Brothers, a colored organization, with power to care for sick and to bury its dead.

To amend an act regulating the transportation of bodies dead of contagious or infectious disease.

The House committee on roads reported favorably the bill to provide for the separate accommodation of white and colored passengers in the sitting, sleeping and eating departments of steamboats plying in the waters within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, and to provide certain police powers for the captains, pursers and other officers in command, to enforce such regulations and to prevent and suppress disorderly conduct on sailboats.

The Senate committee on general laws reported favorably bills allowing fourth-class postmasters to act as notaries public and justices of the peace, and prohibiting the enticing of servants from employers.

The Senate finance committee reported favorably the bill amending section 637 of the code in relation to advertising and sale of delinquent taxes by treasurers.

The House committee on general laws reported favorably the bill to amend an act in relation to killing trees near highways, injuring bridges, obstructing roads, and riding or driving animals or vehicles on sidewalks, &c., now punished, approved March 30, 1898.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Gridiron Club was given at the Arlington Hotel in Washington on Saturday night. H. L. West, the new president, occupied the head of the table, which was made in the shape of a gridiron, and around which were gathered 230 guests and the members of the club.

As usual, the unique features and daring burlesques, together with the good-natured skits aimed at prominent guests, formed the principal part of the entertainment. These were interspersed with songs by the quartet, solos and witty speeches, all making a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The menu was an exquisite affair, being a little volume bound in leather, each page having the name of a member, together with his vignette set in a reduced front page of the paper he represented. It was designed as a souvenir of the fifteenth annual dinner. The initiation of two members was made the text for a burlesque on imperialism. The club "expanded" for the new members, raised the president to the rank of emperor, and "crowned" him. Reports from colonial governors and vassal states and the conferring of titles was rudely interrupted by "Uncle Sam," who seized the "crown" and drove the decorated "officials" from the room.

A minstrel show with really new jokes amused the guests, several songs written for the occasion were given, a verse being allotted to Mr. Bryan, with an allusion to "16 to 1." An her lamented for Senator Frye, because, as president of the Senate, he had to listen to Senators instead of enjoying his favorite fishing sport.

The speeches were especially good, Senator Dewey and the Chinese minister being at their best, while the remarks of Messrs. Frye, Bryan, Gorman, Chandler, Tillman, Hanna and Beveridge were of the usual high order.

The speakers were placed upon their mettle by the happy introductions of Mr. West, who presided throughout the dinner with dignity and ability.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

The Senate ordered printed and referred to the committee on finance the reply of Secretary Gage to the resolution of Mr. Allen.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, presented a memorial from the National Association of Traders in favor of laws to give railroad men more rest on Sunday. Referred to the interstate commerce committee.

Mr. Mason rising to a question of privilege asked to have read an editorial from the New York Times in which he was severely criticised for his resolution regarding the Boer war. He said the people of England were friends of the United States, but the officials and the government were enemies of ours, and they were brutally trying to crush the South African Republic. The Kings, he added, had formed a combine. He alluded to English diplomats as "cattle." Mason said there should be a friendly intervention to stop the bloody war in Africa. He complained that the treaty of arbitration should be reported.

Mr. Davis stated that the treaty had been reported.

Mr. Mason said it ought to be called up. He then declared he proposed sooner or later to get a vote on his Boer resolution. He was tired of waiting and if the committee did not act he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution requesting the President for information relative to the Samoan treaty. It went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Allison laid before the Senate a resolution that Charles G. Bennett, of New York, be declared Secretary of the Senate, also a resolution that D. M. Randall, of Indiana, be declared the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The resolutions were adopted. The new officials will assume their duties February 1.

Mr. Mason having referred to news paper interview with the English consul at New Orleans in which that official was reported to have attacked the Senate and the American people in general, Mr. Hoar suggested that the foreign relations committee should look into the matter. Mr. Hoar thought the American people and the British had a warm attachment for each other.

Replying Mr. Mason took exception to the remarks of Mr. Hoar. He created much merriment by saying he did not agree with Senators who thought the British was such a lovely, humane "pussy-cat" government.

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution reciting that food products are not contraband of war was called up. Mr. Davis moved its reference to the foreign relations committee. Mr. Pettigrew spoke on it, insisting that an early report should be made, and complained that American flour had been seized.

The Pettigrew's resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee.

The Secretary of State today sent to the Senate copies of correspondence relative to the complaints of the German government against the existing customs regulations of the United States applicable to merchandise imported from Germany.

Mr. Quarles introduced a bill to prevent the deceleration of the American flag.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution withdrawing certain lands on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, from the public domain.

The conference report on the census was agreed to after which Mr. Tillman was recognized for a speech on the Philippine question. He said there were few corrupt men in Congress, but weak ones were in a large majority; and when it was first proposed to annex the islands a majority in both Houses were opposed to it. McKinley made a western tour and then he put the pressure upon Congress and Congressmen surrendered the independence of thought and action and lined up for the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Tillman placed all the blood which had been shed in the war with the Philippines upon the head of the President, charging that he obtained permission for carrying on the devastating conflict through the cowardice, venality, or weakness of men in this chamber. He further said: "In the name of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Lincoln, I protest against the wrong done and intended to be done to the Filipinos."

HOUSE.

Mr. Dalzell from the committee on rules, reported the Sulzer resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee of nine members of the House to make a thorough investigation into the dealings between the Secretary of the Treasury and the National City Bank, Hanover National Bank of New York or any other national bank and the sale of the New York Custom House. The report suggested the resolution should be referred to the ways and means committee.

Mr. Richardson, democratic leader, said there ought to be an investigation because it had been shown that the National City Bank had never completed its title to the New York Custom House and yet Secretary Gage had sent a communication to Congress asking for money with which to pay rent for the occupation of that property, the title to which had never passed out of the hands of the government. There must be some reason for it and he (Richardson) believed it was to save that bank from having to pay to the city or State of New York \$30,000 or \$75,000 of taxes. He protested that the Secretary of the Treasury should not enter into partnership with a private banking institution for any such purpose.

Mr. Sulzer said the investigation was demanded by the whole country.

The Secretary's action in connection with the sale of the Custom House property was infamous. It showed that he had been used by the Standard Oil Trust and its band to manipulate the stock market in their interests. His conduct was scandalous and outrageous and he should be impeached.

Mr. Hopkins said Mr. Richardson had no right to make the false charges he had made this morning without any evidence upon which to base them.

The city of New York had the same right, continued Hopkins, to bring suit against the National City Bank for \$100,000.

Mr. Sulzer indicated anxiety. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarella's Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. At C. C. C. and Co. druggists refund money.

taxes as if the paper title had actually passed.

This bank had been selected as a government depository by a democratic administration because of its financial standing and Secretary Gage had simply continued that arrangement. Absolutely no wrong had been done.

Mr. Hill denounced the attacks made upon Secretary Gage as being purely demagogic. He had to make the sale of this property as he did because of the language of the law.

Mr. Richardson's statement that New York would lose any taxes through the transaction as without foundation. His disreputable charge that the secretary acted with fraudulent intent therefore fell to the ground.

Mr. Richardson wanted to know why all the purchase money was not paid.

Mr. Dalzell said that the charges already been replied to by Secretary Gage in a communication sent to the ways and means committee and therefore the question of the appointment of an investigation should be sent to that same committee. This action was accordingly ordered by the House without further debate.

The House then adopted a bill for the erection of a military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, after reducing the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Also a bill requiring all officers of steam vessels to make oath under penalty as to the truth of statements made in their application for licenses.

The bill to reorganize the weather bureau was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Moody in the chair.

TODAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Disaster at Spion Kop. London, Jan. 29.—Buller's report of the disaster at Spion Kop contains no cheering note. He frankly admits that he found the Boer right flank impervious, and considered it discreet to retreat to the south side of the Tugela. It is probable that he will lose his command and that either Lord Roberts or General Kitchener will be chosen to succeed him. A third attempt to relieve Ladysmith must, however, be delayed for some time to permit of a reorganization of the forces and for the drawing up of a new plan of campaign. There is a strong feeling everywhere that the division of the forces in South Africa has been a tremendous blunder, and that a concentration should be effected at once. Naturally there is jubilation at the capitals of all the powers in Europe and the rumors of intervention are growing more persistent. Some of the newspapers believe that steps to this end have already been taken and call for the mobilization of England's fleet to check it. This is the situation today on the south side of the Tugela. Already the opposition is preparing a motion to censure the government, because of its unpreparedness in carrying on the war. The Queen's speech to Parliament tomorrow will virtually consist of one paragraph and that will relate to the war. Domestic topics will be practically ignored.

London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Spearman's Camp contains the first news from British sources confirming the Boer reports that the British in the first trenches on Spion Kop surrendered. The telegram says: "The ammunition of some of the British troops in the advanced trenches on Spion Kop became exhausted and the Boers, observing this, charged the trenches and captured some of our men. Other British troops, however, recovered the trenches."

London, Jan. 29.—Nothing was received from General Buller today except an additional casualty list of the losses on January 24. Today's list, added to that of Friday's, makes the total losses in two regiments alone—the Second Camerons and the Kings Royal Rifles—56 killed, 372 wounded and 33 missing. From Boer sources the British losses are placed at over 2000. Taking the Boer estimate as correct, it makes the total British casualties since the battle at Glencoe at over 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

London, Jan. 29.—An official dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated January 28 says that Lord Roberts today reported 1 killed and 15 dead from fever, etc. Spearman's Camp reports Major Massey of the Royal Engineers killed and Lieut. Falconer of the same body wounded.

A report is current this afternoon that Lord Dundonald's irregular mounted force is safe with Warren on the south bank of the Tugela. Official confirmation of the report is lacking.